MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 AUGUST 1981

Libya

The Libyan representative to the United Nations presented a note to the president of the UN Security Council concerning the hostile attitude of the United States toward Libya. The note, broadcast textually by Voice of the Arab Homeland radio, said the U.S. readiness to give military aid to African states allegedly threatened by Libya or in proximity to it, the escalation of a U.S. propaganda campaign against Libya and the announcement of a plot to carry out subversive acts in Libya, including the physical liquidation of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, are indicative of "premeditated, hostile intentions."

Israel

Jerusalem television reported that representatives of the Likud, National Religious Party, Agudat Yisra'el and TAMI signed an agreement on the composition of a new coalition government in Prime Minister Menahem Begin's office in Jerusalem. It also reported that among the members of the new government, whose names will be put before the Knesset on 5 August for approval, are Simha Ehrlich as deputy prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir as foreign and religious affairs minister and Mordekhay Tzipori as communications minister.

Egypt

MENA reported that at a press conference at the Egyptian Embassy in London, President Anwar as-Sadat described the recent cease-fire between the Israelis and the Palestinians as a turning point in Middle East affairs. He said it should be followed by mutual recognition by the Israelis and Palestinians, which would pave the way for an overall settlement. Turning to his scheduled talks in Washington with President Reagan, As-Sadat said he will ask that the United States continue to play the role of a full partner in the Middle East negotiations and that it change its stance on contacts with the PLO in view of the cease-fire between Israel and the PLO. MENA later reported that President as-Sadat concluded his 2-day official visit to Britain and left London for the United States.

Iran

Majlis Approves Bahonar Appointment--Tehran radio reported that in its 5 August open session the Majlis voted to approve the appointment of Islamic Republican Party leader Mohammad Javad Bahonar as prime minister.

Overseas Missions Seized--According to DPA, the Iranian Consulate in Berlin was occupied the morning of 4 August by approximately 30 Iranian students in protest against the executions in Iran and at the same time in support of the Bani-Sadr-backed national resistance council. DPA reported that FRG police cleared the building after an hour. Later Tehran radio reported that the FRG ambassador to Tehran was summoned to the Iranian Foreign Ministry to explain the attack on the consulate, as well as earlier attacks on the Iranian Embassy in Bonn as the Iranian mosque in Hamburg. The radio mentioned that the FRG police were noticeably late in arriving at the scene of the incident on 4 August and said this matter is being investigated. AFP reported that Iranian students have seized the Iranian Embassy in Ottawa and are holding six employees as hostages.

Rafsanjani Majlis Speech--Tehran radio reported that, in a speech to an open session of the Majlis, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani claimed that former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was responsible for the 3 August bombings in Tehran and Kermanshahr. According to the radio, he quoted Bani-Sadr as saying that groups are at work in Iran to oust Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's allies so that the Iranian Government will fall into the hands of individuals like himself. Rafsanjani said the bombings were a form of "blind terrorism" unprecendented in the world. Turning to the French Government's decision to grant Bani-Sadr political asylum, the Majlis speaker said that not even "Mafia and gangster logic" can justify this decision of the French Government, which purports to be Socialist and a defender of human rights.

Opposition Contacts--The 3 August edition of the London-based ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported that members of the Iranian opposition supporting the late shah held talks in Cairo recently with the shah's son, Reza Pahlavi, during which the possibility of initiating a dialogue with former President Bani-Sadr was raised. The newspaper said there was a clear division over this issue but the general inclination was to postpone any steps in this direction on the grounds that such a move might entail losing the opportunity for a rapprochement with former Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar.

Majlis Deputies Attacked--Tehran radio reported that on 5 August Majlis deputy from Tehran Hasan Ayat was assassinated by "counterrevolutionaries" in front of his home. It also said that on 4 August, the Majlis deputy from Urumiyeh escaped an assassination attempt by a group of "mercenary agents and foreign hirelings."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, claimed that Iranian forces set ablaze Iraqi oil installations in Al-Faw and Ziyadiyah. It also said some of Abadan's oil installations were damaged by Iraqi artillery and mortar fire. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio, claimed that an Iraqi forward unit clashed with Iranian soldiers in the Dezful region and forced them to retreat after killing 137 men. It also said more than 180 Iranian soldiers were killed in a separate engagement in the same area.

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that on 4 August Israeli gunboats opened machinegun fire on Ar-Rashidiyah and Ra's al-'Ayn. Later, it said, Israeli vehicles were seen moving to Al-Qualy'ah and Marj 'Uyun. Meanwhile, Beirut radio reported that Israeli military aircraft flew over Tripoli and the Al-Baddawi and Nahr Al-Barid Palestinian refugee camps on 4 August. It claimed that the security situation in Tripoli remains tense because of a clash between two local organizations that resulted in a number of casualties. Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Sodeco gate in Beirut remains closed because of sniper fire and shelling in the area.

Al-Wazzan on U.S. Plan--According to Beirut radio, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazan claimed that he had no information about an alleged U.S. plan to expand the UN force's area of operations in southern Lebanon.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 150 *5 August 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

VOP Attacks U.S. Lebanon Peace Initiative A 1
PLA Leader Interviewed on Cause of Recent Fighting [VOP] A 2
Fatah Official Comments on Situation in Lebanon [Kuwait AL-WATAN 4 Aug] A 4
'Arafat Attends Fatah Emergency Meeting 4 Aug [VOP] A 4
'Arafat Sends Messages to Heads of State 3 Aug [VOP] A 5
AS-SAFIR Reports Fatah Official Shot in Warsaw A 5

EGYPT

President As-Sadat Arrives in Washington 4 Aug D 1
As-Sadat To Form Supreme Council of Journalism D 1
Materials on As-Sadat Official Visit to UK [cross-reference] D 1

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique 419 E 1

JORDAN

Hasan: Oil States Should Punish Israeli Supporters F 1
AD-DUSTUR Reacts To Israeli Cabinet Formation F 1

LEBANON

Al-Wazzan Denies Knowledge of Purported U.S. Plan G 1
Reportage on Military Activities 4-5 Aug G 1
Clashes in Tripoli G 1
Israeli Boats Attack G 2
UN Patrol Attacked G 2
Fighting Lessens G 2

ISRAEL

Reportage on Signing of Coalition Agreement I 1
Signing, Levi's Refusal I 1
Ministers, Deputies Appointed I 1
NRP Sinai Settlement Letter I 2
Press Comments I 2
HA'ARETZ Carries Begin Open Letter to Critics [4 Aug] I 3
POST Public Opinion Poll Shows Gain for Likud [4 Aug] I 3
Southern Lebanese Demonstrate Against Cease Fire [HA'ARETZ 4 Aug] I 5
Rabin Views Consequenses if PLO Breaks Cease-Fire [POST 4 Aug] I 6
Expulsion of Terrorists From Austria Protested I 6
Soviet Union To Supply Missiles to Jordan [HA'ARETZ 5 Aug] I 6

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Signs Orders Reshuffling Governors Q 1

LIBYA

Note to Security Council Protests U.S. Policies Q 1

MAURITANIA

Foreign Minister Dismissed; No Reason Given Q 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Civil Servants Said To Be Paid From Libya S 1
French Experts Expected To Explore Cooperation S 1

BRIEFS

Gabon's New Oil Deposit S 1

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

Crisis Staff Formed; Rebel Transmitter Destroyed T 1
Jawara 5 Aug Appeal for Release of Hostages T 1

GHANA

Parliament Leader, Council Address Budget Issue T 2
Majority Leader's Remarks T 2
Council Urges Solution T 2

NIGERIA

Papers Examine Gambia Coup, Senegal's Intervention T 3
TRIBUNE Closure, Editors' Arrests Condemned T 3
Editor in Chief Released T 3
United Party Condemnation T 3
Press Reaction T 3

SENEGAL

Armed Forces Minister's Message To Gambia Troops T 4
Papers Accuse USSR of Backing Gambia Coup T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Portuguese CP, MPLA Sign Joint Communique U 1
Cuba Turns Over Officers Training School U 2
National Fuel Company Acquires Plant Facilities U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Government Confirms Role in French Plane Downing U 3
Inquiry Ordered U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister Views Need To Maintain Law, Order U 3
Prime Minister Opposed to Multiracial Parliament U 4

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Sends Condolences to ANC President U 4

VOP ATTACKS U.S. LEBANON PEACE INITIATIVE

JN041953 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Aug 81

[News analysis]

[Text] There is much talk about an American plan with a European cover to settle the situation in Lebanon. Among the declared clauses on which this plan is based is one limiting the PLO's armament, particularly heavy weapons, because this armament is, as alleged by America, one of the reasons for the volatile situation in the region. Although political observers unanimously believe that this plan is an attempt to achieve a political success in the wake of the military failure of the joint American-Israeli plans in southern Lebanon, particularly in the recent Palestinian-Israeli war, the chances of this plan working are almost nonexistent because it is founded on illogical premises. Among these, for instance, is the claim that resistance weapons are the reason for the explosion, making no mention of the Israeli-American weapons which have turned the south into a field for experiments and tests of the destructive capability of these weapons by employing them against both military and civilian targets.

The Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist forces, which consider themselves the primary parties concerned in this American plan, said to have a European cover, are well aware of the new American game with all its details, elements and short- and long-range objectives. This American game comes under the heading: What has not been achieved by force of arms will be attempted by diplomacy. Despite the fact that such a method of political action involves a considerable amount of malice, slyness and potentials, it always clashes with the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist stand, which has become hard to deceive and which has reached such a progressive status that the American maneuvers cannot achieve their aims.

While talking of the so-called American plan to settle the situation in Lebanon, we must point out an extremely important point. This point concerns the overall regional problem, one of whose facets is the Lebanese problem. Consequently, however hard the United States and the Western states supporting it try to find solutions to the Lebanese crisis in isolation from a just and lasting solution to the Middle East issue and its root, the Palestinian cause, their attempts will certainly end with failure, as so many other attempts have previously failed. If the United States tries to isolate the crisis from its roots and more comprehensive reality it will certainly discover that it is not only wasting time, but also contributing to the accumulation of new volatile factors in the region. These factors will not be restricted to the Lebanese arena but will also extend to wider areas of this region.

The propaganda cover chosen by Washington for its plotting against the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist forces--a cover it called a peace initiative in Lebanon--will soon be shredded by the facts of the joint American-Zionist stand, which aims at making the Lebanese arena explode and transforming it into a whirlpool, exhausting the forces that oppose the American and Zionist policy.

When the Americans draw up a clause about Palestinian arms, they should expect a stronger Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist adherence to these arms, with which we defend our camps and masses. They should also expect a large international scandal when the whole world asks: Which is more dangerous, the rifle of the revolution which defends the camp or the F-16 plane which does not hesitate to strafe Beirut if the Zionists deem that necessary? The Americans are not qualified to undertake peaceful initiatives in the region because they are a party and not mediators; they are the owners of the F-16 planes which strafe and the owners of the barges which attempt landing operations for the occupation forces. They are Americans, owners of the aggressive tool which Philip Habib tries to cover with a peaceful guantlet. We are fully alert to that.

PLA LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CAUSE OF RECENT FIGHTING

JN042103 (CLandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Undated interview with Lt Col Husayn al-Maliki, political commissioner of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] and deputy political commissioner of the Al-'Asifah forces--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Brother Husayn, in your viewpoint, what were the direct causes of the recent Zionist aggression? Were they the threats to which the Zionist settlements in Galilee have been subjected, the increase in the military power of the Palestinian revolution on the level of armament and organization or other causes, too?

[Answer] To become well acquainted with the dimensions of the latest aggressive escalation, one must comprehensively review the factors which led or contributed to the escalation of the latest Zionist aggression. One can look at this matter from three angles. The first angle consists of purely Israeli causes, the second of Palestinian causes and the third of the political dimensions of the escalation. Any war has behind it a political objective. This escalation, from the Zionist enemy's viewpoint, has definite political objectives. If we consider the Zionist enemy's angle, we find that there are many causes or factors which contributed to this latest Zionist escalation. The first of these causes were revealed in statements of the Zionist leaders, including Tzipori and others. Tzipori said that their objective is to prevent the fedayeen from taking up position, training and becoming well acquainted with the sophisticated weapons that they have received and planning operations against the northern settlements. On this basis, one can say that the Palestinian revolution's increasing power to strike inside the Zionist enemy's heart and our increasing power in the sphere of training and developing our weapons were some of the important causes which led the enemy to carry out this blow, which it hoped would harm the Palestinian revolution and its preparations and also harm the Palestinian revolution's development. One can, therefore, sum up all these causes under two primary causes: that of waging a war of attrition against the Palestinian revolution to exhaust it and its fighters, and that of checking the revolution's capability to use the new weapons which it had received.

There is also a third cause which was revealed by the Zionist command's statements. Eytan said: We shall strike at the leaders of the fedayeen. It was clear that the objective of the latest aggressive escalation had been to deal a blow to the command of the Palestinian revolution. The shells which were directed toward the headquarters of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] were intended for the head of the Palestinian revolution. They believed that it would be possible for them to disturb our leaders and disrupt our plans, thus checking operations against the settlements in the north. It has become clear, however, that the Palestinian revolution was capable of continuing its operations with more efficiency, despite the fierce blow which had been directed at the headquarters of the Palestinian resistance movements' command.

There is also a fourth reason which was revealed by the enemy's statements and the attempts by the isolationist forces in Lebanon to exploit the situation by striking at civilians in Beirut and in other Lebanese cities and villages. This objective was the creation of a rift in the relations between the Palestinian and Lebanese masses and having the Lebanese masses become hostile to the presence of the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon. The Palestinian and Lebanese masses' rallying around the Palestinian resistance, however, has foiled and will foil these desperate enemy attempts.

In addition to these four causes, there are two purely Israeli causes. The fifth cause is that, as we know, the enemy is suffering from an internal crisis which resulted from the Israeli elections. As a result of the elections, neither of the two principal parties was able to obtain a majority that would enable it to form a Cabinet easily. Therefore, there is a crisis in forming a Cabinet.

In his recent meeting with the command of the popular liberation forces during an Iftar dinner, Abu 'Ammar clearly said that Begin is facing a crisis in forming a Cabinet and he will try to exploit the Palestinian factor to obtain the necessary leverage on the domestic level that would enable him to facilitate the task of forming a cabinet. This is what took place. Begin tries to use the Palestinian factor against his oppontents and facilitate the formation of a Cabinet.

The sixth factor, connected to the fifth factor--as Abu 'Ammar stated at the Iftar dinner--is that Begin will face a political crisis even if he succeeds in forming a Cabinet. There are many social, political and economic problems and the only way for him to avoid them is by exporting these problmes outside Israel's borders. There are two ways to export them: by resorting to the method of striking at remote targets, as he did when he struck at the Iraqi nuclear reactor--and the two other targets most likely to be hit are Libya and the Gulf--or by exporting his crisis to the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon. Therefore, we are waiting for something to happen. Two days after brother Abu 'Ammar's talk the Zionist furor was unleashed, with the objective of exterminating the Palestinian revolution and revolutionaries and striking at Palestinian-Lebanese solidarity. The Palestinian revolution, however, was stronger and prevented the recent Zionist escalation from achieving its objectives.

From the Palestinian angle, it is evident that all these factors and causes may also be taken into consideration in one way or the other. In addition to this, one might say the following: The Zionist enemy's objective in its latest fierce escalation was to deter the Palestinian revolution. We might say that the Palestinian revolution is the only power in the Arab-Israeli dispute which the enemy cannot deter. The enemy wanted to say that for every Katyusha shell, hundreds of tons would be poured on the heads of children and old men. The enemy wanted to present the Palestinian revolutoin with a difficult equation. The revolution's will, however, was stronger.

Against the hundreds of shells and rockets, there is the will of the revolutionaries and their determination not to give in to this logic of blackmail and not to accept these Israeli threats. Thus, the decision of the Palestinian command was to pour waves of shells over the settlements in the north in exchange for the waves of rockets and shells which pour over the heads of our children in refugee camps and Lebanese cities and villages. Therefore, from a Palestinian point of view we say that the objective of these operations was to deter the Palestinian resistance.

We recall that Prime Minister Begin had promised the settlers in the north that he would stop Katyusha shelling. This makes it evident that this objective had been one of the primary objectives of the Zionist enemy's recent escalation and one of the factors which led to the escalation. Our revolutionaries' reply, however, proved to Begin that this escalation would be confronted by a rain of rockets on his settlements.

These two angles, the Zionist and Palestinian angles, clarify the dimensions of the latest escalation. We must, however, discuss the political objectives and the political factors which led to the latest escalation. It is evident that the Camp David course required the cancellation of the Palestinian factor, removing the Palestinian revolution from the equation of the dispute in the region and rearranging the situation by canceling the Palestinians' role. The Palestinian revolution at present is playing an important role in the confrontation of Camp David and the attempts to foil it. The Zionist enemy, in accordance with a U.S. decision, tried to cancel the Palestinian factor and break the Palestinian rock, which is a real obstacle to Camp David and to the completion of the conspiracy. What is taking place is a practical implementation of the U.S. decision which Brzezinski formulated some time ago by saying "goodbye to the PLO" and is also a practical implementation of the Zionist Knesset's decision to pursue the leaders and cadres of the PLO until death.

During the latest escalation, the Israeli planes implemented this decision to open the road to the completion of Camp David. For this reason, we can say that Philip Habib's mission had a double role. Part of it was to directly prepare the situation in the region and another part was to cancel the Palestinian factor in the equation of the dispute in the region. The Palestinian revolution's steadfastness had been a very important factor in foiling this objective and in foiling the political dimension of the war, which aimed at canceling the Palestinian number. We might therefore say that this war had a very clear political objective--that of wiping out the role of the Palestinian revolution and dealing a decisive or deadly blow to it. This objective, however, has been foiled, thanks to the steadfastness of our heroes, the cohesion of the Palestinian and Lebanese masses and to the role played by the joint forces, particularly the PLA fighters and those of the popular liberation forces.

(Interviewer) Thank you, Lt Col Husayn al-Maliki, political commissioner of the PLA and deputy political commissioner of the Al-'Asifah forces, for this interview.

FATAH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

GF041910 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Aug 81 p 13

[Report on interview granted to AL-WATAN in conjunction with Jerusalem press by Majid Abu Sharar, Fatah Central Committee member, in Beirut--no date given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Observers consider the recent Zionist escalation to be a grave turn, particularly after the enemy widened his aggression to include many targets in Lebanon such as bridges so as to cut off and bewilder the joint forces. This aggression was preparation for a new sweep of southern Lebanon up to the Az-Zahrani and Sidon suburbs. What are your expectations in this regard?

[Answer] Anything is possible. The Zionist enemy will probably sweep southern Lebanon to liquidate us and impose his conspiratorial solutions on our people and revolution. We are capable of confronting his complications and tyrannical aggressions, which are blatantly encouraged by the United States. As the Palestinian resistance and Lebanese National Movement, we have taken various political and military measures and precautions in light of our expectations of a possible sweep of southern Lebanon.

[Question] After the strikes against Beirut and in view of a possible escalation against this strategic position of the resistance, voices have been raised calling for the deployment of SAM-6 missiles as an efficient defense against the aircraft. Is there any intention to bring in an deploy these missiles in the capital to protect it, together with the camps?

[Answer] As I have said, anything is possible, because the battle will last a long time and Zionist expansionism will pose more threats. This could entail bringing in SAM-6 missiles despite the complications this measure would involve.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS FATAH EMERGENCY MEETING 4 AUG

NC050819 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council held an emergency meeting yesterday evening in the presence of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The council heard a comprehensive report by Brother Abu 'Ammar on all the military and political aspects of the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war. He reviewed the future possibilities of the situation at the political and military levels in light of the important results of this war.

The council heard reports from Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] and Brother Abu al-Walid [Col Sa'd Sayil] on the meetings of the Joint Arab Defense Council held recently in Tunis.

The Fatah council extended greetings to the heroic Lebanese masses who stood by the heroes of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces and offered them good care and support with Arab valor, honor and gallantry. The council also extended greetings to the joint forces' heroes in their various positions for their splendid heroism throughout the confrontation with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution. These heroes established a record of military glory for Arab military men and struck at the core of Zionist arrogance.

The council praised the splendid struggle by the masses of our people and revolutionaries inside the occupied land in confronting the Zionist occupation and its fierce repressive policy as well as their principled and complete rallying around the PLO, the leader of this people's struggle and their sole legitimate representative.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGES TO HEADS OF STATE 3 AUG

NC041247 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday sent several messages to the heads of state of Romania, the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, North Korea, Albania, Vietnam, Laos, the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Zambia and the OAU chairman, the president of Sierra Leone. These messages are connected with the latest and most important developments in the area in the light of the Zionist military escalation against the Palestinian camps and the Lebanese cities and villages, the outcome of the recent Palestinian-Israeli war and future eventualities.

Last night, Brother Abu 'Ammar received a message from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council in the PDRY. The message was delivered to the brother commander in chief by the charge d'affaires of the PDRY Embassy in Beirut. Last night, Brother Abu 'Ammar received the charge d'affaires of the Saudi Embassy in Beirut. They discussed the latest developments in the arena in light of the recent Palestinian-Israeli war.

AS-SAFIR REPORTS FATAH OFFICIAL SHOT IN WARSAW

JN050901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Beirut, 5 Aug (INA)--The newspaper AS-SAFIR published here today reports that Muhammad Dawud 'Awdah, alias Abu Dawud, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, was subjected to an assassination attempt in the Polish capital, Warsaw, at the beginning of July. The paper adds that Abu Dawud was hit with five bullets in various parts of the body and that his condition is serious. He is now being treated in a Polish hospital.

AS-SAFIR says that prior to the assassination attempt the PLO office in Warsaw had received a series of threats from quarters believed to belong to the Zionist intelligence service. It adds that the Polish authorities have arrested one person suspected of involvement in the threats. However, they did not reveal his name or the identity of the quarter to which he belongs. A large Palestinian team has left for Warsaw to investigate the assassination attempt, in cooperation with the Polish security organs.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON 4 AUG

NC050700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0001 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat arrived at Andrews airbase near Washington after midnight, Cairo time, today. On arrival at the base, President as-Sadat was welcomed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The president was also welcomed by Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah; Albert Barsum Salamah; Egypt's ambassador in Washington, Dr Ashraf Ghurbal; Egypt's delegate to the United Nations, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; U.S. State Department senior officials; Muslim and Christian men of religion; and a large crowd including members of the Egyptian community, who carried placards welcoming President as-Sadat, the man of peace. The president was also welcomed by senior Muslim and Christian men of religion.

Following an official reception at the U.S. airbase, the president boarded a helicopter to the memorial monument near the White House in the American capital, where he was welcomed by a crowd of the masses. The president then boarded a car from the memorial monument to Blair House where he will stay during his visit to Washington until Sunday. President Ronald Reagan will receive President as-Sadat at the White House tomorrow morning, Wednesday, and they will hold the first round of discussions. They will meet for a second time in the evening during a dinner banquet that the U.S. president will host in honor of the Egyptian president.

Alexander Haig embraced President as-Sadat when he landed. President as-Sadat then proceeded toward members of the Egyptian community and men of religion who carried placards and Egyptian flags and who, both Muslims and Copts, together chanted [the national anthem] My Country, My Country.

AS-SADAT TO FORM SUPREME COUNCIL OF JOURNALISM

NC030746 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)--In today's issue, the weekly paper MAY says that after his return from his trip to Britain, the United States and Austria, President as-Sadat will issue a decree on the formation of the Supreme Council of Journalism. The president will chair the first meeting of the Supreme Council of Journalism. The Supreme Council of Journalism will comprise the chairmen of the boards of the national papers, a chief editor selected by each national newspaper institution, chief editors of party newspapers, a number of public and journalistic figures selected by the Consultative Council and a number of members chosen by dint of their positions--including the doyen of the press, the chairman of the radio and television union and two lawyers. The Supreme Council of Journalism will be headed by the Speaker of the Consultative Council, Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim.

MATERIALS ON AS-SADAT OFFICIAL VISIT TO UK

For materials on President as-Sadat's 2-day official visit to the United Kingdom, including texts of his 3 August luncheon speech and 4 August address to the Egyptian community and a MENA report on his 4 August London news conference, see the United Kingdom section of the 4 and 5 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 419

JN041730 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Communique No 419 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The army of Iraq and the Arab nation continues to strike the enemy brute forces in the operational sectors.

On the occasion of the beginning of the 12th month of our just war with the forces of the ignorant racist Persian regime, our valiant armed forces assert their persistence and determination to continue their heroic fighting until the enemy recognizes our legitimate rights to territory and waters. The results of activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our forward units clashed with a group of enemy troops in the Dezful region and forced it to retreat after killing 137, most of whom are still on the battlefield, and destroying 1 tank, 8 vehicles, 2 guns and 4 rocket launchers. One of our units also attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the same region, hitting them hard with all weapons and inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment on them amounting to well over 180 killed and 5 stockpiles destroyed. In addition, our forces seized two guns, a number of light and medium weapons and quantities of various equipment and hardware.
B. Enemy troop concentration were sighted opposite our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. Our forces hit them, killing 24.
C. Eight killed and one infantry position, two tanks, two vehicles, one gun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
D. Nine killed and three infantry positions, three vehicles, one gun and six hardware stockpiles destroyed in the Abadan region.
E. Seven killed in the Mehran region.
F. One killed and five infantry positions, three vehicles, one gun, two observation posts and one armored vehicle destroyed in the Shush region.
G. Six killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
H. Five killed and one gun destroyed in the Mimak region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
I. Four killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Sumar region.
J. One armored personnel carrier and one gun destroyed in the Ahvaz region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 381 dead and 9 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 17 vehicles, 9 guns of various caliber, 4 rocket launchers, 12 hardware stockpiles, 2 observation posts and 1 armored vehicle.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 18 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles, one mortar and one rocket launcher damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 August 1981

HASAN: OIL STATES SHOULD PUNISH ISRAELI SUPPORTERS

JN041842 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan has asserted that Israel's war against Lebanon marks the beginning of its undeclared objective to expand toward the heart of the Arab homeland. Speaking in an interview with the London-based Arab magazine AD-DUSTUR, published today, his highness said that Jordan is standing on the frontline facing Israel and is defending the Arab states. His highness called on the Arab oil-producing states to take economic measures against those who are supporting Israel's aggression against the Arab nation.

AD-DUSTUR REACTS TO ISRAELI CABINET FORMATION

JN050816 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the Israeli Cabinet formation, AD-DUSTUR says: In order not to go on deceiving themselves with false hopes and misleading reassurances by Washington or other world capitals, the Arabs should try to understand and absorb the grave dimensions inherent in Menahem Begin's return to power in Israel at the head of a government composed of fanatic Zionists beset with old dreams of the Torah and driven recklessly and rancorously to realize the Israeli dreams of expansion and domination over everything they consider the land of Israel. The formation of the Israeli Cabinet along the lines announced increases the gravity of the situation in the region and means that Israel will proceed to implement all its schemes to annex the occupied Arab territories once and for all to the Zionist entity, empty these territories of their Arab inhabitants and create a political and demographic reality that will ensure its absolute control over the Palestinian land.

Moreover, we need not underline that Menahem Begin will be even more rigid and inflexible in dealing with the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular, both those inside the occupied land and those in southern Lebanon. It is not unlikely that Begin might inaugurate his new era with a war against the Palestinians in southern Lebanon or with an aggression against another Arab quarter. In addition to the evil rancor we know he harbors for the Arabs and Palestinians, Begin will find the necessary support for his adoption of force against them, responding to the militarists who backed him in the elections and placating the representatives of the extremist religious parties that enabled him to form the Cabinet in return for conditions which he cannot but bow down to if he wants to continue in power.

Begin's return to power imposes this grim picture which we have tried to draw of the course of the new government in Israel. It means that Israel will not withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and will not recognize the Palestinian presence and the Palestinian people's rights. It will keep Jerusalem under Zionist domination, continue to establish settlements and seek to impose autonomy for the Arab inhabitants, but not the Arab land. It is most likely that the new government's political statement will proclaim the application of Israeli laws on the occupied territories in order to pave the way for their final annexation to Israel.

Such a serious course by Begin's new government prepares a suitable atmosphere for a destructive war in the Middle East. Nobody can guess at the extent to which such a war might reach or predict its woes and the destruction it will cause not only in the region but perhaps in the world at large. Therefore, all states which care for peace in the Middle East are dutybound to take the necessary expeditious and practical steps to curb the Israeli military trend and check the lust for expansion and domination of Begin's government.

AL-WAZZAN DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF PURPORTED U.S. PLAN

NC041750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was asked today about the authenticity of a statement attributed to a U.S. State Department official on the existence of a U.S. plan to expand the UN force's area of operations in southern Lebanon and whether Lebanon has been informed of this. He answered: So far, we have not been informed of such a plan, and hence I cannot express an opinion. However, I can affirm that whenever the issue of the renewal of the UN emergency forces' mandate has come up for discussion, Lebanon has always called for making them more effective so they can carry out their task of implementing Security Council Resolution 425 better and more effectively. As for the other plans, they have not yet been presented to us.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES 4-5 AUG

NC042002 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] According to preliminary reports, eight people have been killed and more than 15 others wounded in clashes which have been raging in the (Bad at-Tabbanah) locality in Tripoli since 1700 today between the 'Ali 'Id group and the Palestinian popular front. Five of the dead and seven of the wounded have been moved to Al-Mazlum hospital in Tripoli. The dead include an official of the 'Ali 'Id group.

It is reported from the north that very fierce battles took place in the ('Al-Muhsin) area between 1930 and 2000 today. Heavy weapons, machineguns and handgrenades were used. Movement has been paralyzed and traffic on the approaches to Tripoli from (Al-Mallulha) has come to a standstill. The situation became very tense in the area after armed men appeared.

In (Tibnayil) township, Fatah's 'Isa Haydar shot Muhammad 'Ali Ra'd, an official of the Amal Movement, who was wounded and removed to Tibnin hospital in critical condition. The situation became tense and armed men appeared in the township. A bomb exploded in a fuel tank in the amusement center in Sidon, causing material damage.

In Beirut, a car exploded in Mar Ilyas street in the Al-Musaytibah-az-Zaydaniyah area at 2030. Preliminary reports speak of no casualties.

The Sodeco gate today remained closed to crossings because of sniper fire and some RPG shells which fell on the area.

Some rocket shells were fired at 'Uyun as-Siman in the morning. Some army positions were hit.

Clashes in Tripoli

NC042121 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The security situation in the city of Tripoli remains tense because of a clash between two local organizations during which various types of weapons were used. The latest security report we have received from the city says that six persons have been killed and one person wounded. Contacts are being held with the various sides to contain the clash, which was continuing when this report was prepared 15 minutes ago.

A dynamite stick exploded tonight in a telephone booth on Mar Ilyas street [in Beirut] disrupting telephone lines in the area and damaging two cars.

Israeli Boats Attack

NC050606 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that at about 2300 last night an Israeli boat opened machinegun fire on Ar-Rashidiyah and Ra's al-'Ayn. Later, helicopters flew over the sea opposite the Ash-Shawakir area before flying southward. At the same time, vehicles were seen moving to Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun.

UN Patrol Attacked

TA051013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] A patrol of the Irish UN unit was attacked in southern Lebanon last night near the village of Haddatha. The Irish soldiers noticed two people escaping from the area and opened fire but the unknown people managed to flee.

Fighting Lessens

NC050856 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The higher coordination committee in northern Lebanon is due to meet at 1000 today to discuss the security situation in Tripoli and restore calm. The governor of the north, Iskandar Ghibril, has held several contacts with the security leadership in the area in order to reach a cease-fire and evacuated the wounded from the areas where the clashes took place.

The latest reports from Tripoli indicate that the clashes have abated and the sound of shells was no longer heard, the streets are deserted and the roads to At-Tabbanah are cut off.

Meanwhile, a UNIFIL convoy of four trucks and two jeeps was fired on while it was in At-Tabbanha. One truck was hit. Following contacts, the convoy and its men were released. The convoy left Tripoli for Beirut via the coastal road after loading supplies of fuel and gas cylinders.

Last night and this morning Tripoli witnessed clashes between elements belonging to two local organization. Several persons were killed or wounded. The clashes broke out in At-Tabbanah and nearby areas. A state of caution prevailed in other areas. The people are rushing to bakeries to buy their bread.

REPORTAGE ON SIGNING OF COALITION AGREEMENT

Signing, Levi's Refusal

TA042115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] This evening the agreement which enables the presentation of the new government in the Knesset tomorrow was signed at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem. Prime Minister Menahem Begin this evening held a telephone conversation with Minister David Levi trying to persuade him to join the government. Minister Levi, however, refused and will not join the government, which Mr Begin will introduce to the Knesset tomorrow.

Herut's Knesset faction this evening has reendorsed the decision made a few months ago which authorized the prime minister to determine the Likud appointments for deputy ministers. In the Herut faction's meeting, before the coalition agreement was signed, Mr Begin stated he would present the government tomorrow even without Minister Levi but emphasized he was keeping the construction and housing protfolio open for him until he agrees to serve in the government. The prime minister emphasized that there was misunderstanding between Minister Levi and himself but that he had no choice but to transfer the immigrant absorption protfolio from David Levi and hand it over to Minister Abu-Hatzera. Otherwise, Mr Begin would have been unable to form a government.

Ministers, Deputies Appointed

TA042003 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Following is the list of members of the new government which will be introduced for the Knesset's approval tomorrow:

Menahem Begin--prime minister
Simha Ehrlich--deputy prime minister and agriculture minister.

The rest of the Likud ministers come from the Herut faction. [sentence as heard]

Yitzhaq Shamir--foreign minister
Ari'el Sharon--defense minister
Yoram Aridor--finance minister
Mordekhay Tzipori--communications minister
Hayim Corfu--transport minister
Ya'aqov Meridor--head of the Ministeral Committee for Economic Affairs
Moshe Qatzav--deputy minister in charge of project renewal

Following are the ministers who come from the Liberals:

Yitzhaq Moda'i--in a last minute's change, he will be a minister without portfolio and not the energy minister as expected
Yitzhaq Berman--was slated to be a minister without portfolio but finally received the energy ministry
Moshe Nisim--justice minister
Gid'on pat--industry and commerce minister
Abraham Sharir--tourism minister
Pesah Grupper--deputy agriculture minister
David Schiffman--deputy transport minister
Eli'ezer Shostak, the representative of the La'am faction--health minister

The NRP's representatives will be as follows:

Dr Yosef Burg--interior and religious affairs minister
Zvulun Hammer--education and culture minister
Yehuda Ben-Me'ir--deputy foreign minister

Regarding the three TAMI Knesset members:

Aharon Abu-Hatzera--labor social welfare and immigrant absorption minister
Ben-Tziyon Rubin--deputy labor and social welfare minister
Aharon Uzan--deputy immigrant absorption minister

So far, then, there are 18 ministers and 6 deputy ministers. It was reported today that the number of deputy ministers may still rise.

NRP Sinai Settlement Letter

TA050611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] A letter of the NRP faction was added to the new coalition agreement in which it states its position calling on the government to act toward keeping the settlements in Sinai under the State of Israel's sovereignty. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this letter was added to the coalition agreement following pressure exerted by Hayim Druckman. The prime minister confirmed the reception of the letter and approved it being added to the agreement.

Press Comments

TA050700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 5 Aug 81

[From a review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] HA'ARETZ says that the broad openness to clericalism is but one facet of the Cabinet to be. Its extremism in the political sphere is another aspect which has been muffled in the coalition bargaining. To these two, the personal organizational facet is added: almost ten deputy ministers, most of them superfluous, who will cost the taxpayer a fortune every month. The interior minister, who suffered a ministerial failure in the former government, will gain encouragement in the form of an additional portfolio. Another minister, or more, who according to an objective test would also be regarded as resounding ministerial failures, as the paper puts it, are returning to their posts as if they had been success stories. A man who is shortly to stand trial for financial transgressions is about to be approved by the Knesset to serve as a minister responsible for, among other things, **public** funds. **The** only person who acted with guts yesterday was the housing and construction minister, who decided not to be a member of the next Cabinet. This proper decision, however, was made for improper reasons. It is no wild guess to say that also this lost lamb will ultimately join a cabinet which costs and will cost the Israeli citizen a dear price.

HATZOFE writes that a minimum basis of 61 Knesset seats like that of the new Cabinet makes normal acitivity sometimes indeed difficult, but it is not always true that a broad parliamentary support necessarily facilitates proper functioning of the Cabinet. The functioning is not linked to any computation of the rate of support in the Knesset, but to the teamwork of the government itself. The new Cabinet is faced with difficult problems, particularly in the spheres of foreign policy, security, economy and society. The lengthy election campaign had pushed into the corner the handling of numerous problems that the government will now have to deal with. A proper functioning without hitches is a necessary condition for properly coping with those problems. Now, when the coalition forming has been concluded, the NRP leaders must soon start working towards restoring their movement, which suffered a bad blow in the elections.

DAVAR maintains that in narrow political terms the formation of the Cabinet within the first time period alloted constitutes a considerable success. But Mr Begin's political capability has already been proven to one and all during the election campaign and in its results.

On the other hand, no admirable statesmanship has been demonstrated in recent months and in the course of the coalition negotiations. The defense establishment does need a shake-up and changes, but not necessarily through a subordination of th general staff to the Council of Torah Sages. The problem of the government functioning will sharpen now even more due to the strange way in which the cards of the ministerial pack were shuffled and dealt among the many players. All the partners in the deal have good reasons to wish a long life to the new government, but also many other good reasons to prepare for the possibility that it won't last long. We must hope that this Cabinet, which was conceived in sorrow and whose image is even worse, as the paper puts it, will manage the affairs of state with wisdom. Experience, however, does not supply a real basis for this hope. Would to God we are proved wrong, but it is difficult to be free of concern for Israel's fate under this Likud Government.

'AL HAMISHMAR says the composition of the Cabinet and the bargaining, which included blackmail and swindles, are causing nausea, as the paper puts it. This nation, regardless of its weaknesses and lack of maturity during the elections, does nevertheless not deserve punishment of this dreadful Cabinet. We may only all wish that its life will be as short as possible.

The Jerusalem POST writes that such a Cabinet and the degrading manner in which it was formed is putting shame to our parliamentary system, but this is apparently not embarassing Mr Begin, so long as he can remain in the saddle despite everything. In fact, the downfall of the Cabinet regime and of the parliamentarism that we are now witnessing is conducive to an atmosphere of a political upheaval which Mr Begin endeavors to don. The sad irony, of course, is that the majority of the nation is unable to convince itself that a farce, as the paper puts it, of such proportions is possible.

HA'ARETZ CARRIES BEGIN OPEN LETTER TO CRITICS

TA041229 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Aug 81 p 11

[Menahem Begin open letter: "Open Letter to Mr (Sternhal)"]

[Excerpts] You, Mr (Sternhal), and your like-minded colleagues from the Alignment and Peace Now parties, addressed yourselves to me in a letter dated 22 July 1981. That letter, despite having been drafted by intellectuals, as you call yourselves, was notable for its vulgarity, possibly without precedent in any appeal whatsoever by the citizens of any country whatsoever to the prime minister of their country. It is true that you opened with a verse from the Torah, the patriarch Abraham's appeal to the Holy One, blessed be His name, but you continued with personal slander. And, above all, you did not find it necessary to conclude the letter addressed to the "prime minister of Israel" with the words accepted throughout the civilized world: "with great respect" or the words "with respect." You did not even sign your letter in your own hand, but attached a list of its authors with it. [passage omitted containing futher charges of rudeness]

And now I will prove to you, respected Mr (Sternhal), and to your colleagues from the Alignment and Peace Now parties, what your double morality is. What is involved is not only a question of the shelling of Irbid [Jordan], but a long series of retaliatory attacks aimed directly against a civilian population [by an Alignment government]. And here before you is the partial list, but this time it is much less partial than that I brought to your knowledge in my personal letter. Here are the acts committed at the time of the governments under the Alignment leadership:

Artillery shelling of Wadi (Yibis).
Tank fire at the mouth of the Yarmuq River.
Tank fire at the mouth of the Yarmuq River (a second time).
Shelling Irbid (34 civilians killed, 134 wounded).
The air force attack on terrorist targets near (As-Salit) (23 civilians killed and 76 wounded).

Artillery fire at Wadi (Yibis) (a second time).
Artillery fire at Jordanian villages across from the Bet She'an sector.
Artillery fire at Jordanian villages across from the Bet She'an Valley and at Irbid (second time). [passage omitted listing numerous other incidents]
Mortar fire at Waqqas (another time).
After recoilless rifle fire at Bet She'an, artillery fire was directed at Irbid (another time) and air force planes attacked vehicles moving along the eastern bank of the Jordan River.

Even this, respected Mr (Sternhal), is a partial list from only one sector. Because of important reasons connected with the changes at the time, I am not bringing up another sector for an example, with a great many details which, according to your letter, should have made your hair stand on end.

However, what is clear, even from this list, is that during the time of the governments led by the Alignment there was systematic retaliation against the Arab civilian population; the air force was also used against it; strikes were also aimed against the infrastructure such as: the water channel...bridges and traffic. I again ask you and your colleagues in views and double morality, did you ever protest, with or without "respect," or cry out against the "murder of innocent civilians?" You, in your open letter, in fact provide an answer that cannot be misunderstood to this repeated question of mine. And so, is this not double morality? And if you prefer the word hypocrisy, you may interpret my words in that way, as you decide. I prefer my style.

Please take note. In accordance with the factual truth, there has not been a government inside or outside Israel which, at a time of systematic fighting against a civilian Jewish population by those who receive weapons in enormous quantities from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, North Korea, Syria, Libya and Saudi Arabia (yes, from Saudi Arabia!) has been as scrupulous in avoiding harming an Arab civilian population as the government at whose head it is my honor to stand has done over the last 4 years. Those who claim that our air force went out to bomb Beirut libel, whether they are allies or not. Beirut, with its civilian population, was shelled and bombed by the Syrians and 'Arafat's envoys and they did their worst with the beautiful city and turned it into a ghost town. The Israeli Air Force went out to bomb command headquarters of the murderers' organizations from which the orders came to shell Nahariyya, Qiryat Shemona, Misgav-'am, Metulla and other places with Katyusha rockets and Soviet 135-mm cannons. It is true that civilians were also hurt in that operation, but did we have to forever guarantee complete immunity to the command headquarters from whence came the order to murder our own people?

And, in the future, respected Mr (Sternhal), if you and your colleagues, or you, or anyone from among your colleagues, wants to write to me again, please be good enough, gentlemen, to write politely and respectfully if you wish to receive any reply whatsoever to what you write, even if there is no truth in it.

POST PUBLIC OPINION POLL SHOWS GAIN FOR LIKUD

TA041210 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Aug 81 p 3

[Mark Segal report]

[Text] In the first public opinion poll on the political parties' standings since the Knesset elections, the Likud got one more mandate and Labor lost three, in comparison with the results in June. Both the National Religious Party and Tehiya got two more seats. This emerged from the Jerusalem POST poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre among a representative sample of 1,230 adults towards the end of July.

Respondents were asked, "How would you vote if elections were held today?" The breakdown was:

	July Poll	June 30 Elections
Likud	49	48
Labor	44	47
NRP	8	6
Agudat bloc	5	4
Tehiya	5	3
TAMI	2	3
Telem	2	2
Shinui	2	2
CRM	1	1
others (including Rakah)	3	4

According to Centre Director Dr Sara Shemer, there was a floating vote of 11.6 percent (5.5 percent undecided; 0.9 percent won't vote; 5.2 percent won't say). She also pointed to data indicating the Likud's continuing edge over Labor among the Jewish population, which emerged in the June 30 elections.

Although some of the religious parties' supporters appear to be having second thoughts about their vote on election day, on the whole, the data show stable voting trends, and that a repeat election would change little.

However, Shemer's analysis of trends among younger voters showed an even stronger pro-Likud swing. The demographic profile of supporters of the two big parties remains different. The Likud continues to attract more younger voters (18-30 age group), blue-collar workers, lower educational, occupational and income strata, traditionally-minded and the Oriental communities. A total of 66 percent of children of immigrants from Afro-Asian countries voted for the Likud, compared to 46 percent of their parents.

On the other hand, Labor enjoyed higher backing among middle-age groups (51 plus, white-collar workers, middle- and upper-educational, income and occupational strata, secular-minded, and Western communities. Shemer noted that children of immigrants from Western countries vote more or less like their parents. While about 50 percent of immigrants from Europe and America voted for Labor, support dropped to 40 percent among their children.

SOUTHERN LEBANESE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CEASE-FIRE

TA040950 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Aug 81 p 2

[Menahem Horowitz report]

[Text] Yesterday several scores of inhabitants of southern Lebanon demonstrated at the UNIFIL command in An-Naqurah against the cease-fire decided upon 1 week ago. Many of the demonstrators were notables from southern Lebanese villages who explained that their protest was directed not against the United Nations, but the terrorists.

According to them, the UNIFIL command post in An-Naqurah has recently been busy with an attempt to stop the shooting in southern Lebanon, but, according to the inhabitants, this was a grave error. At a meeting with UNIFIL officers, the demonstrators' representatives claimed that the terrorists had violated the cease-fire in southern Lebanon several times last week. As a result of this, several Christian villagers from Marj 'Uyun have been wounded and many houses damaged.

The demonstrators handed over a letter to UNIFIL commander in southern Lebanon Gen William Callaghan with a demand to put an immediate stop to terrorists' fire at the Christian enclaves. The inhabitants also demanded that the terrorists be prevented from taking control of areas under UNIFIL forces' control, between the region known as the Iron Triangle and Tyre. Recently, it has emerged that the terrorists have been taking advantage of the cease-fire to bring in ammunition to these areas.

Over the last 24 hours battles have broken out in the western enclave of southern Lebanon between terrorists and soldiers from the Lebanese Army over the shortage of fuel in the region and the soldiers' attempts to stop the terrorists from forcefully taking over control of the fuel reserves in that sector.

In reaction, the terrorists blew up a gas station in the Jwayya Region. This week the Az-Zahrani River fuel terminal was repaired again. Last week Israel supplied the southern Leanese villages with fuel and several tankers from Israel supplied the local villagers with water.

RABIN VIEWS CONSEQUENCES IF PLO BREAKS CEASE-FIRE

TA040908 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was quoted yesterday as saying Israel would have to send the IDF into south Lebanon if the Palestinian terrorists in the area break the cease-fire.

Italy's largest daily newspaper, Milan's independent CORRIERE DELLA SERA, reported Rabin as saying in an interview "We will respect the truce. If the PLO should violate the cease-fire it is better to tell the world now what we are prepared to do. We will enter Lebanon with a massive military operation, because air attacks will not be enough, and we will sweep them (the terrorists) away once and forever."

Rabin also said that President Ronald Reagan made a serious mistake by suspending the delivery of F-16 planes to Israel. "It was a very dangerous action by the U.S. Administration. If the U.S. can violate an agreement on supplies of arms, how can we be sure that they are not going to violate political agreements too?" he asked.

EXPULSION OF TERRORISTS FROM AUSTRIA PROTESTED

TA041211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Israel has condemned the expulsion of two terrorists from Austria. The two had been arrested last week in the Vienna airport in possession of arms. The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem has said that the expulsion is the way to encourage international terrorism and nurture it. According to one theory, the terrorists had planned to assassinate Chancellor Kreisky.

SOVIET UNION TO SUPPLY MISSILES TO JORDAN

TA050709 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union and Jordan agreed on an initial arms deal which has both a political and military importance. Arab diplomatic sources who reported this disclosed that the deal includes the supply of Soviet surface-to-air missiles of the SAM-6 type, which are intended to defend Jordanian airspace.

The sources further disclosed that the Jordanian chief of staff paid a secret visit to Moscow from 19 to 25 July in order to complete the agreement between the two countries. According to the sources it seems that the major features of the deal had already been concluded last autumn during King Husayn's visit to the Soviet Union.

Jordanian officials have lately emphasized that Jordan is taking action to diversify its sources of arms and that it will not hesitate to purchase Soviet weaponry. Nevertheless, the Arab sources note that for the time being the source of financing for the deal is not known. It is not clear if King Husayn already had a promise from Saudi Arabia to finance the deal or if it will be Iraq which will shoulder the financial burden.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID SIGNS ORDERS RESHUFFLING GOVERNORS

LD041412 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Summary] Bendjedid has signed orders reshuffling a number of governors. "According to these decisions the following appointments were made: Ahmad Sabbah as governor for Tamanrasset; Al-'Uwayir Sallah as governor for Bouira; Muhammad Saghir Hamrush as governor for Tiaret; Rashid as-Sui as governor for Setif; Mustafa Maghrawi as governor for Mascara; Cherif 'Abd ar-Rahman (Mizyanu) as governor for Bejaia; Muhammad Butriqah as governor for (Ovargla); and Husayn (Ayat) Amhad as governor for Bechar."

LIBYA

NOTE TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL PROTESTS U.S. POLICIES

LD042032 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1713 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has sent a note to the Security Council concerning the hostile attitudes of the United States toward the Great 1 September Revolution and its leadership and concerning blatant threats against the Libyan Arab people and treacherous attempts to strike at their achievements. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's delegate to the United Nations delivered the text of the note to the president of Security Council. Here is the text of the note:

Mr President of the Security Council: Greetings. I have the honor to inform you of the following:

The U.S. Government has been escalating its campaign against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at all levels with the aim of preparing the atmosphere to embark directly or via its agents upon a hostile action against the Jamahiriyah. This escalation is manifested in U.S. moves that clearly predicate premeditated, hostile intentions, specifically as follows:

1. The announcement of the readiness of the U.S. administration to give military aid to African states which the U.S. administration claims are threatened by the Jamahiriyan, as stated by Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

2. The announcement by the U.S. administration that it will raise the value of its so-called military aid to the states neighboring the Jamahiriyah, particularly the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes.

3. The escalation of a U.S. propaganda campaign against the Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leadership for the purpose of preparing U.S. and world opinion to accept any aggression by the United States or any of its agents in the area against the Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leadership.

4. The spread of reports about a plan prepared by the U.S. administration for the purpose of committing aggression against the Jamahiriyah. These plans reached the stage of the announcement of a plot to carry out the physical liquidation of the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution. This was made clear in a report by the U.S. Congress' Intelligence Oversight Committee, which said that plans were prepared by the U.S. CIA to carry out this physical liquidation, as well as to carry out subversive acts against civilian targets in the Jamahiriyah and commit acts of destruction and the murder of innocent people.

5. The increase of military supplies and cooperation in the area surrounding the Jamahiriyah.

This began with moves by the U.S. Sixth Fleet near the Libyan shores and ended with the exchange of expertise and visits by U.S. war and political officials to hireling regimes in the area to prepare plans aimed at the Jamahiriyah and its people, as well as plans to station rapid deployment forces in the area to carry out U.S. plans. The joint Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers which took place in 1981 near the Jamahiriyah borders are but one example of threats to use force against the Jamahiriyah.

6. On the basis of what has been cited above, the acts of murder, subversion and direct interference and the overthrow of regimes in the Third World countries by successive U.S. administrations, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah draws attention to the serious and deteriorating situation caused by the policy and measures taken by the U.S. administration in the area, measures which threaten international peace and security. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah considers this policy and these measures a threat to use force and an attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and as international terror practiced by a state who is a member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council against another member state. In so doing it defies international laws and practice, and violates the principles and aims of the UN Charter and resolutions and, also, the fundamental principles of international ethics and behavior.

The people's bureau requested that the note be considered an official document of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly and that it be circulated among all members.

MAURITANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER DISMISSED; NO REASON GIVEN

AB041605 Paris AFP in French 1549 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Nouakchott, 4 Aug (AFP)--Naval Capt Dahane Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, has been relieved of his functions, a communique, issued on Tuesday by the office of the president, announced in Nouakchott.

The communique gives no reasons for the dismissal of the foreign minister, who took office in the Cabinet reshuffle last 25 April.

The prime minister, Lt Col Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, has been given interim control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the communique stated.

CHAD

CIVIL SERVANTS SAID TO BE PAID FROM LIBYA

AB041806 Paris AFP in French 1659 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 4 Aug (AFP)--Chadian civil servants received the equivalent of 1 month's salary at the beginning of August, thanks to Libyan money supplied by Tripoli, it was learned Tuesday from authorized sources in Ndjamena.

They received their last salary last March following an agreement between the Mr Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) and the Libyan authorities. This agreement, which stipulates that Libya should pay salaries of civil servants for 6 months beginning last March, was not respected.

The payment of salaries has put an end to a strike movement launched by high school teachers in Ndjamena. A baccalaurate examination, the holding of which had previously been uncertain, will now take place on 20 August, the teachers have promised.

FRENCH EXPERTS EXPECTED TO EXPLORE COOPERATION

AB041749 Paris AFP in French 1656 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Yaounde, 4 Aug (AFP)--A team of seven French experts, sent by the Ministry of Cooperation and Development, is expected in Ndjamena on Wednesday to evaluate the repair of various equipment and installations of the Chadian capital, it was learned from reliable sources in Yaounde. This mission constitutes a concrete preliminary resumption of French-Chadian cooperation, the same sources stated.

The seven experts, who will stay in Ndjamena for some 10 days, are charged with the study of repair works on electricity, water supply and telecommunication equipment as well as various infrastructure in the city.

The team will be introduced to the Chadian head of state, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, by Mr Jean-Pierre Campredon, the French Government's envoy,who has been in Ndjamena for the past 8 days. Mr Campredon was sent by Paris to the Chadian capital to prepare the way with local authorities for the resumption of cooperation ties between the two countries which were interrupted since the withdrawal of French soldiers and the Libyan intervention in 1980. The resumption of French-Chadian cooperation is no longer subordinated to the withdrawal of Libyan troops in Chad by the new French Socialist Government.

BRIEFS

GABON'S NEW OIL DEPOSIT--The ELF-Gabon Oil Company has just discovered an offshore oil deposit about 60 kilometers south of Omboue. A Japanese consortium, the Mitsubishi Petroleum Development Company, has a 50 percent share in the venture. Studies will be undertaken to insure the rapid exploitation of the deposit. [Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 30 Jul 81 AB]

GAMBIA

CRISIS STAFF FORMED; REBEL TRANSMITTER DESTROYED

AB041555 Paris AFP in French 1503 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 4 Aug (AFP)--A crisis staff has been formed at the Senegalese Embassy in Banjul in order to follow the question of the hostages of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (CSR) which is responsible for last Thursday's abortive coup d'etat in Gambia and which today lost its principal propaganda means, a mobile radio transmitter.

The fate of the 29 hostages including 18 children being detained for 5 days now by the CSR has in fact become the main concern of the Gambian and Senegalese authorities who do not want to endanger the lives of innocent people.

The Senegalese Army--still in position around Bakau and Fajara on the outskirts of Banjul which constitute the rebels' last strongholds--could, according to observers, very easily capture these places considering their firepower but they remain stationary and on the alert in order to avoid the worst. It is being said here that the problem is no longer military; it has become a political problem which is being treated like an ordinary problem of taking hostages.

The crisis staff is composed of Gambia's vice president, Mr Hassan Moussa Camara, and the Gambian ministers of finance, foreign affairs and information as well as the commander of the Senegalese contingent in Gambia, Lt Col Abel Gom.

Meanwhile, during the past few hours the Senegalese Army undertook an important military action in the psychological field by destroying Radio Gambia's mobile transmitter which the coup makers took along with them on leaving the radio station. Therefore, the CSR no longer has a means of expression and is no longer in a position to affirm that it is in control of most of the territory, whereas it is locked up in a small stronghold, or to deny the return of Sir Dawda Jawara. Up until now, these assertions have created some confusion among the people who are unable to verify them.

The Gambian Government has therefore resumed broadcasting on the usual frequencies of Radio Gambia as well as on those of Radio Syd, the private commercial radio it has been using since last Sunday.

Meanwhile, the president of the Republic of Gambia, Sir Dawda Jawara, on Tuesday morning presided over the first cabinet meeting to be held since his return home on Sunday. President Jawara's first act after the cabinet meeting was to make an appeal to the international community to assist Gambia with drugs and food.

JAWARA 5 AUG APPEAL FOR RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

AB051027 Paris AFP in French 0936 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 5 Aug (AFP)--The president of the Republic of Gambia, Sir Dawda Jawara, on Wednesday made a new appeal in the press and over the radio to the authors of last Thursday's abortive coup d'etat--who have withdrawn to their last stronghold near Bakau on the major outskirt of Banjul--to release the 29 hostages including 18 children.

You must know that if blood flows again, it will be yours, he said. This is why I am urgently requesting you to surrender and to free the hostages most of whom are women and children. This is the only way you can obtain my pardon.

On the other hand, the Senegalese Army has announced the arrest of Moussa Cisse, one of the main authors of the coup d'etat and a close companion of the chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Kukli Samba Sanyang. The army indicated that it was his interrogation that enabled the discovery of the location of the coup makers' radio transmitter--which was mounted on a vehicle--and the subsequent destruction of the vehicle.

The same source explained that the cleanup of the sector where the transmitter was resulted in the death of two Senegalese soldiers while eight others were wounded.

It was also learned from informed sources in Banjul that the Senegalese Army and the Gambian police continue to discover hidden arms as well as goods stolen during the general sacking of Banjul from last Thursday to Saturday. Inquiries are going on simultaneously to discover how the good organization of the coup d'etat had been possible.

Meanwhile, a group of 14 sharp shooters of the Senegalese mobile gendarmerie squad has arrived in Gambia to strengthen the Senegalese force. It is protecting, particularly, the Gambian head of state who returned to the presidential palace on Tuesday after staying for 2 days at the Senegalese Embassy following his return to his country. Circles close to the Gambian head of state have indicated that his main concern now is the release of the hostages, the restoration of peace in the country and the supply of goods, food and drugs.

GHANA

PARLIAMENT LEADER, COUNCIL ADDRESS BUDGET ISSUE

Majority Leader Remarks

AB031029 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The parliamentary majority leader, Mr Fitih, says the government's budget proposals will go through Parliament before it goes on recess on Friday. Addressing a durbar held in his honor by the chiefs and people of (Jurupe) in the West Dayi constituency, Mr Fitih expressed confidence in the ability of members of Parliament to see that the budget is accepted by the house. The MP's he said are responsible and none of them would be willing to agitate for Parliament to go on break without fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities to the nation.

Mr Fitih urged traditional rulers to desist from partisan politics and support the government of the day. This he said will create the atmosphere for them to exercise their full role as traditional administrators. He advised People's National Party activists in the area not to indulge in acts likely to soil the name of the party.

Council Urges Solution

AB042100 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The Council of State has reminded the executive and Parliament that they have the constitutional responsibility to give the country a budget. It therefore asked both sides to find an acceptable solution to the present impasse over the government budget proposals. This is contained in letters signed by the chairman of the council, Mr William Ofori-Atta, and sent to the president and the speaker who read his in Parliament today.

The council said both sides perform separate but vital and complementary functions for the good of the nation. It noted that (?rifts) are common in the United States where often the president faces the Congress dominated by members of the opposition party. However, the system works because the Executive and Congress respect each other. Both of them are also mindful not to create conditions which may lead to stalemate. But when conflicts occur, they are resolved through negotiations and compromise. The Council of State said this does not rule out what it described as retreat in some cases.

The council commended the executive and Parliament for their initiative to find a way out of the present situation.

NIGERIA

PAPERS EXAMINE GAMBIA COUP, SENEGAL'S INTERVENTION

AB041401 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NEW NIGERIAN and the NIGERIAN STATESMAN comment on last week's coup in The Gambia and observe that the motive behind the coup is not yet known. The papers agree that the present economic situation in the country may have prompted the overthrow which has been forestalled by the intervention of Senegalese troops and the eventual return of President Dawda Jawara to the capital, Banjul. They, however, concede that the Senegalese intervention in the affairs of the Gambia amounts to a violation of the OAU Charter, which clearly forbids such interference.

The NEW NIGERIAN feels that the charges leveled agains Sir Dawda's administration are baseless because prominence was given to food production in the country's 5-year development plan beginning from this year. The paper contends that the development plan in its entirety cannot yield instant results.

On its part, the NIGERIAN STATESMAN frowns at the way and manner Africa has witnessed coups d'etat in recent times. In the case of The Gambia, the paper recalls that the country has been plagued with serious economic problems and believes that the coup plotters will not do better if they are given the chance to rule. The STATESMAN, however, reminds Sir Dawda Jawara of the urgent need to embark on concrete measures to ressuscitate his country's socioeconomic image.

TRIBUNE CLOSURE, EDITORS' ARRESTS CONDEMNED

Editor in Chief Released

AB031607 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The editor in chief of the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE newspaper, Mr Philip Adenaike, who was taken away this morning by the police has been released. A Radio Nigeria correspondent in Ibadan says that no reason was given for the absence. Meanwhile, the offices of the newspaper in Ibadan has been sealed up by armed policemen.

Unity Party Condemnation

AB041641 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The Unity Party of Nigeria has condemned the closure yesterday of the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE by some armed policemen. In a statement in Lagos today, the party said that although no reason had been given for the action, it would want the president to order reopening of the paper in the interest of justice and fair play.

Press Reaction

AB042106 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Today's press review begins on a serious note. All Nigerian dailies report on the unexpected vigil on the premises of the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE newspaper and some of the papers include reactions to the swoop.

The papers in their reports explain that the event is the first of surveillance on a newspaper office by the police since the new civilian administration. According to them, armed antiriot policemen besieged the offices of the newspaper at the early hours of yesterday and the vigil on the premises is still continuing. The papers say workers of the NIGIERIAN TRIBUNE for the morning duties were barred from entering their offices, while those already in the offices were locked up.

The dailies gather reliably that the editor in chief and the editor were arrested. In a quick reaction to the police action, the DAILY SKETCH reports the Oyo State branch of the Nigerian Union of Journalists, the NUJ, has condemned what it described as arbitrary closure of the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE as well as the arrest of its editors. The HERALD, the papers say further, thinks the action is capable of destroying the democratic principles which Nigeria practices.

SENEGAL

ARMED FORCES MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO GAMBIA TROOPS

AB041445 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Message by Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Daouda Sow to his country's troops now serving the Gambia--recorded]

[Text] Officers, Noncommissioned officers, seamen, airmen, gendarmes and soldiers engaged in the operation to restore and maintain law and order in the sister Republic of Gambia: I am addressing this message to you from the operations room in Yoff from where I have been watching the minute-by-minute development of the operation in which, for the past 72 hours, you have been engaged by the side of our Gambian brothers who have remained loyal in order to dislodge and overcome the rebels who want to seize power by force. The head of state who is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, the government and the entire people appreciate the courage, determination, patriotism and sense of duty with which you are executing the mission entrusted to you. Despite your weariness and the deprivations, difficulties and risks you have been experiencing in the field, you have--for 3 days now--ben able to keep calm because you understand your mission which is one of honor.

The support you are now giving your Gambian brothers who have remained loyal in order to restore order and security and enable the institutions to function normally again demonstrates our army's greatness and our country's constant desire to work in the interest of international peace and cooperation.

As for me, I warmly support your efforts and especially the efforts of the soldiers who--despite the delicacy of the mission--are perfectly obeying the orders of their officers not to behave like belligerents. You perfectly understand your mission. Continue it. I have confidence in you and I congratulate and encourage you. I salute you, officers, noncommissioned officers, seamen, airmen, gendarmes and soldiers in the sister Republic of Gambia.

PAPERS ACCUSE USSR OF BACKING GAMBIA COUP

AB041833 Paris AFP in French 1722 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 4 Aug (AFP)--The Senegalese press continues to accuse the USSR of being behind the abortive Thursday coup attempt against President Dawda Jawara of Gambia. In a commentary headlined "The Hand of the Foreigner," the Senegalese Government-oriented daily, LE SOLEIL, just as the radio did on Sunday, affairms that the weapons seized from the coup makers were Soviet-made Kalachnikovs which the Gambian Field Force did not posses. According to the newspaper, some Gambian civilians told the press that right at the beginning of the attempt, the coup makers had received some 60 Soviet-made Lada cross-country vehicles. It was proved that these vehicles were unloaded at the same time with a cargo of arms by a Soviet ship that arrived at the port of Banjul before the coup attempt. The papers covering the arms delivered were missing. But several witnesses confirmed both the arrival of the Soviet ship and the unloading of the vehicles and some cases. Everything then disappeared until the staging of the coup, the paper continues.

For its part, Radio Senegal also accuses the Soviet Union asserting that the majority of the coup leaders arrested had studied in the Soviet Union until June 1980. The radio also explains that some Soviet weapons and transmitting equipment were seized from the putschists.

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE CP, MPLA SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD011922 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda, 31 Jul (ANGOP)--The relations forged between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) in the common struggle against fascism, colonialism and imperialism have become the strongest link between the peoples of the People's Republic of Angola and Portugal. This is stated in a joint communique issued by the two parties at the end of the recent visit to Portugal by Lucio Lara, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee in charge of organizational matters.

In the conditions existing in each of the two countries, the communique states, the development and strengthening of the relations between the two parties is an important contribution to increasing the ties of friendship and solidarity between the Angolan and Portuguese peoples, and to the dynamization of relations between Portugal and Angola.

The document views the strengthening of the said ties from the standpoint of the diversity of Portugal's foreign relations as a factor in the defense of national independence and a positive contribution to world peace and security.

In this connection, the PCP firmly condemns Portugal's democratic alliance government for its policy of antipatriotic subjection to American imperialism with regard to Angola.

During their official talks, the MPLA-Labor Party and the PCP also examined the present international situation and emphasized the contribution of Angola's choice of socialism to the world revolutionary process. The oppressed and exploited peoples have before them the path of total national liberation, the path of the construction of socialism, they stressed.

With regard to outhern Africa, the two parties reiterated their militant support of and solidarity with SWAPO, the Namibian people's legitimate representative, and demanded the implementation of UN Resolution 435 concerning the independence of the territory illegally occupied by South Africa.

They noted with satisfaction the intensification of the popular struggle being conducted by the South African patriots and reiterated their support for the African National Congress in its just struggle against the apartheid regime.

The two sides expressed concern over the dangerous deterioration of the international situation brought about by the counteroffensive unleashed against the forces of peace, social progress and socialism by American imperialism and the most aggressive circles within NATO.

This counteroffensive, the joint communique states, is aimed at halting the impetuous advance of the workers' and peoples' liberation struggle, at seeking to preserve the domination of imperialism in vast regions of the globe and at imposing its hegemony in international affairs.

In this context they condemned the strengthening of the sinister alliance between American imperialism, the NATO reactionary circles and South Africa, which has stimulated the aggressiveness of the Pretoria racist regime.

The two parties also condemned South Africa's acts of aggression against Angola and the Ocean Venture-81 exercises which are part and parcel of the imperialist schemes to widen NATO's geographical sphere of activity and are a threat to peace and to the people's security and independence.

After calling for the strengthening of the unity of all the world revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces in the battle against the present imperialist counteroffensive, the two sides expressed their commitment to continually exposing and combatting all anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaigns such as those orchestrated over Afghanistan and socialist Poland, under the pretext of which attempts have been made to justify the arms race and acts of aggression against other peoples.

In this connection, the MPLA-Labor party and the PCP stressed the importance of working for the consolidation and deepening of the climate of detente and the defense of peace, the central problem confronting mankind.

Lucio Lara arrived back in Luanda from Lisbon on 30 July. During his stay in Portugal he visited PCP installations and took part in a rally organized by the PCP. Lucio Lara was accompanied on his visit to Portugal by Afonso van-Dunem (Mbinda), secretary for foreign relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

CUBA TURNS OVER OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL

FL041535 Havana Voice of Cuba to North America and the Caribbean in English 0700 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez has officially turned over a military training school in Huambo, Angola, to Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha. The school was donated by Cuba's revolutionary armed forces minister, Gen of the Army Raul Castro. It will graduate up to 500 young officers a year.

Earlier, Tamayo was in Luanda to participate in the main celebration of the People's Armed Forces' seventh anniversary. Later in the day he met with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

NATIONAL FUEL COMPANY ACQUIRES PLANT FACILITIES

LD041414 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Luanda, 3 Aug (ANGOP)--The national Angolan fuel company, Sonangol, has acquired from the Angolan branch of the Shell company a lubricants plant capable of producing some 13,500 tons of lubricating oils annually.

The official handing over of the plant, located at the Mulemba industrial estate took place yesterday at a ceremony presided over by Minister of Petroleum Jorge de Morais (Monty), and was also attended by Sonangol officials.

The petroleum minister stressed the importance of the plant for the country's defense and economy, laying emphasis on the current state of military confrontation with the invading South African forces, pointing out that Sonangol will thus also be contributing to the victory of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

The acquisition of this plant, the minister pointed out, is an important landmark in the history of Sonangol, which has thus given continuity to the principle of Angolan control over all of the country's economic and social activities.

The director of Shell Angola, for hispart, stated that, barring mechnical faults or shortages in the stocks of raw and packing materials, he was confident that Sonangol would be capable of fulfilling its monthly production target of 720 tons and pledged Shell Angola's total support.

In this connection, the assistant director general (marketing) of Sonangol, spoke of the understanding shown by Shell throughout the negotiations as a promising sign for the future of technical cooperation between the two companies.

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS ROLE IN FRENCH PLANE DOWNING

LD041356 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Summary] Six Frenchmen died in Mozambique last Saturday. They were abroad a DC-3 belonging to a company based in Toulouse. More details have now emerged. The plane was flying at a height of 1500 meters when it was brought down by a missile. The Mozambique Government has admitted it was shot down in error. The wreckage of the DC-3 was located on Sunday. It had been in Mozambique for a month with the mission of mapping possible oil-bearing areas of the country and had a (?magnetometer) suspended from a cable under the fuselage. This is a torpedo-shaped device and could be confused by inexperienced soldiers as having some military significance. There is tension in Mozambique over fears of South African incursions.

Inquiry Ordered

EA051238 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Information in Maputo on 5 August]

[Text] The Dakota [as heard] DC-3 aircraft missing since (?1) August has been found near Machaila, Gaza Province. The aircraft, marked FDJHC, belonging to the French Hemet Exploration Company, had left Beira Airport on Saturday, 1 August, at 0830 to carry out aeromagnetic prospecting and aerial photography in the region south of the River Save.

On being notified that the aircraft was missing, the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM] Government immediately initiated search and salvage operations in the region where the crash took place and informed the ambassador of the French Republic and the U.S. trade attache in Maputo.

The aircraft crashed in a forest area which hampered the movements of the rescue team trying to reach it. Initial reports from the team confirm that the aircraft crashed because it was hit by an FPLN [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] anti-aircraft unit stationed in the area.

The DC-3 marked FDJHC was carrying (Robert Darnell), an American; (Pierre Kuder); (Rene Lekor); (Christian Busto); (Dominic Berfec) and (Rege Mari Gernerda), all French.

The PRM Government has ordered the opening of an inquiry to establish details of the causes of the regrettable accident and to identify those responsible.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER VIEWS NEED TO MAINTAIN LAW, ORDER

CA041426 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The prime minister says the determination of the government to take action against elements trying to destabilize South Africa should not be underestimated. Mr P.W. Botha made the announcement during the censure debate in the assembly. He said whites were involved in virtually every attempt to sabotage good relations and it was now time that the names of these people should be made public. He said it could not be tolerated that every positive step taken in this direction was undermined by [word indistinct] dressed in white clothing. The prime minister said such attempts made it necessary for the government to maintain law and order in South Africa.

The prime minister said he was prepared to negotiate with the heads of state of other countries. Their advice would be considered on merit, although the interests of South Africa would always come first and he would not let them (?prescribe) to him. Mr Botha rejected allegations that the national party was practicing a middle-of-the-road policy. He said he was not a weakling who tried to keep everybody happy. He had a mind of his own and he would lead the party to the best of his abilities, even if it cost him his political future.

The prime minister rejected the idea of a national convention, and said such a gathering would be dangerous and a waste of time and money. Continual negotiations (?formed) the guidelines for the future and the final decision would be taken by Parliament. Mr Botha said the president's council should be able to finish its work on a new constitutional constitutional dispensation by November or December. He said he was prepared to ask the president's council to try to make an interim report on local government and regional authorities, because constitutional change should not delay the third tier of government unnecessarily. He said the government was keen to come to a proper understanding and a constitutional arrangement with the colored and Asian populations. Any excessive demands which might threaten effective decisionmaking and proper government would not be acceptable, but he said he hoped that colored leaders would show a more positive attitude.

PRIME MINISTER OPPOSED TO MULTIRACIAL PARLIAMENT

LD042314 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] In Cape Town, the South Africa prime minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, has indicated that under present circumstances he is not in favor of having Asians and colored in a common parliament with whites. He was replying to a question by the progressive Federal Party spokesman on race relations, Mr Colin Eglin. Mr Eglin had asked the prime minister whether he would reject the recommendation by the president's council that coloreds and Asians be elected to the South African parliament.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ANC PRESIDENT

CA041100 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has sent a message of condolence to the president of the African National Congress of South Africa, Comrade Tambo, who is based in Lusaka, following the death of Comrade Gqabi in Salisbury yesterday. The message reads: May I on behalf of the government and people of Zimbabwe, on behalf of my party, ZANU, express to you and the bereaved family our deep shock, sense of grief and heartfelt condolences over the tragic death of our dear brother and comrade in arms, Joe Gqabi, who was brutally assassinated by enemy agents yesterday. I wish to assure you that this cruel and dastardly act will not deter the people of Zimbabwe from continuing to give their unwavering support and solidarity to you and the people of South Africa in your just struggle against the iniquitious system of apartheid in South Africa in your just struggle against the iniquitous system of apartheid in South Africa so it can be replaced by a just and more human political order based on full democratic rights for the struggling South African masses.